1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

133 mescal, yucca, and a sparse scrub growth. Still higher is the plateau:
137 at the lower elevations this is covered with sagebrush, chamisse, etc.; at a higher level grow juniper, cedar, and pifion trees; and at the Grand Canyon rim and toward the mountains are pines, spruce, and fir. Water is very scarce on the plateau; springs are found chiefly near the mountains, elsewhere the surface run-off of summer rains and melting snows may be caught behind little dams.

[102]
[131]

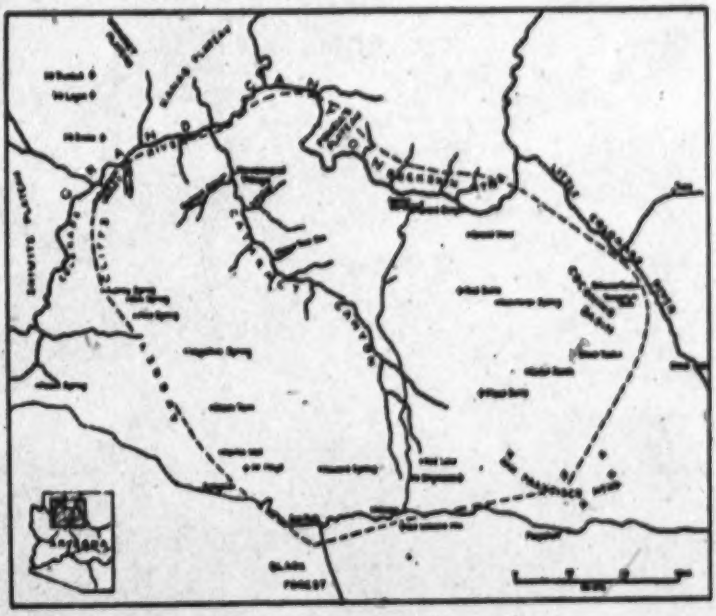

Fig. 1. Territory of the Havasupai.

132 Precipitation is confined to two periods, the heavy summer rains (July to early October) and the winter snowfall (December and January). Its distribution varies from five to fifteen inches per annum over the greater part of the range to a maximum of twenty-five inches near the mountains in the south. The rains are sudden and torrential and the
132 run-off excessive, the accumulated waters rushing into the lower canyon and producing dangerous flood conditions. I witnessed an unheralded
731 cloudburst in August, 1918, when all the heights spurted torrents upon the village below. Everyone fled to the cliffs; the swollen creek swept

[text continues on p. 94]

1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
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The grinding slab or metate of the Pueblos is also found in Southern California and the Basin. Among the non-Pueblo peoples it is used to some extent by the Pima, Navaho, Havasupai, Yavapai, Mohave,

[102]
[415]

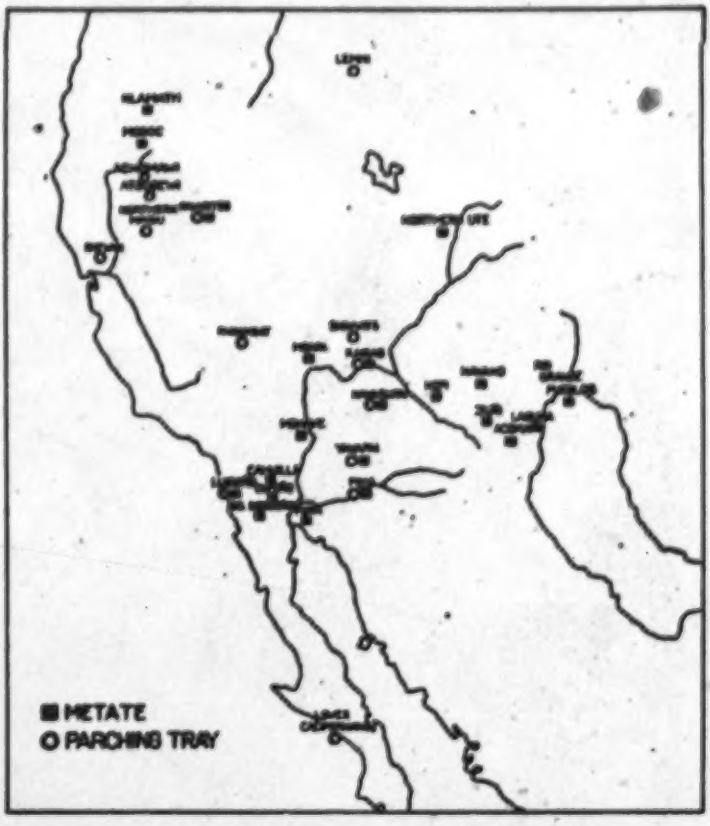

Fig. 8. Distribution of the Metate and Parching Tray.

Kaibab, Moapa, Northern Ute, Paviotso, Klamath, Modoc, Cahuilla, Cupeño, Luiseño, Southern Diegueño, Yuma, and undoubtedly by others in their vicinity.[1] Most of these people, if not all, use stone or wooden

[1] Russell, (d), 99, 105; Hrdlička, (a), 44; Franciscan Fathers, 63, 219; Carbonell, 326; *Handbook of American Indians*, I, 921; Powell, 127; Lewis, (i), 304; Barrett (a), 288; Kroeber, (g), 44, 51, 58; Sparkman, 208; Spier, (a), 326; Trippel, 372.

1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
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among the Klamath, Modoc, Atsugewi, Achomawi, Maidu, Pomo, Lassik, and Chemehuevi.[1] Kroeber states that the Yumans of the lower Colorado do not make basketry and his paper on Mission basket decoration does not figure conical carrying baskets.[2] Furthermore, we know

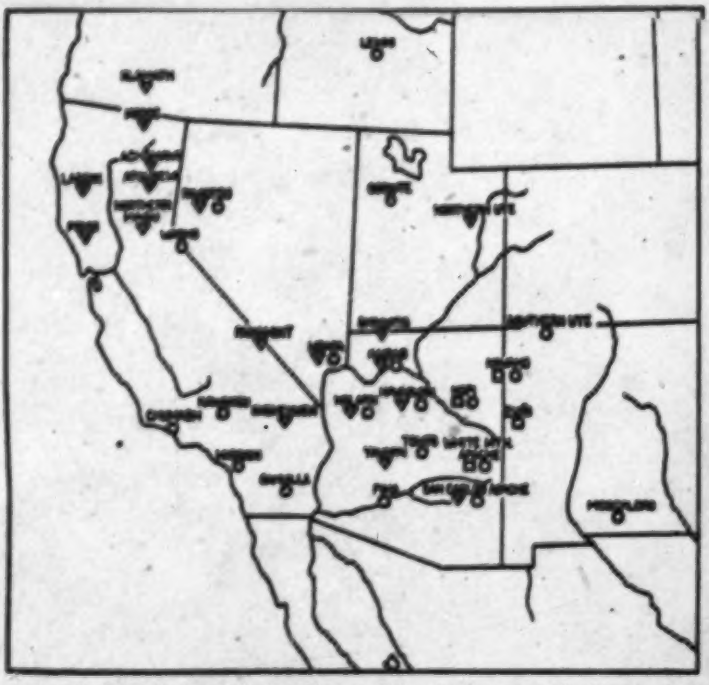

Fig. 27. Distribution of Basket Types. Triangle, denotes conical burden basket; square, rectangular burden basket; circle, biconate water bottle.

that the carrying net is used in southern California,[3] hence, we should presumably exclude all groups south of the Chemehuevi. Eastward this type is in use among the Paviotso, Ute, Kaibab, Shivwits, Moapa, and Panamint, and in Arizona among the Walapai, Havasupai, Yavapai, and San Carlos Apache.[4] East of this the carrying basket is different.

[1] Barrett, (a), 220; Dixon, (c), 314; (a), 180; Mason, O. T., (g), 437-439; Kroeber, (g), 42.
[2] Kroeber, (g), 54; (m).
[3] Spier, (e), 342.
[4] Lowie, (f), 233-237; Powell, 125; Dutcher, 378; Curtis, II, 99; Dorsey, G. A., (b), 196; Carbuncr, 226; Hrdlicka, (d), 424-428.

1:Spier
102, 133, 361

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[The map of the settlement has been reproduced for the files in the following manner:

P. 392 C-1	P. 392 C-2
P. 392 C-3	P. 392 C-4

1: Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
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Fig. 28. Distribution of the Sinew-Backed Bow in North America (omitting Eskimo types).

1: Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

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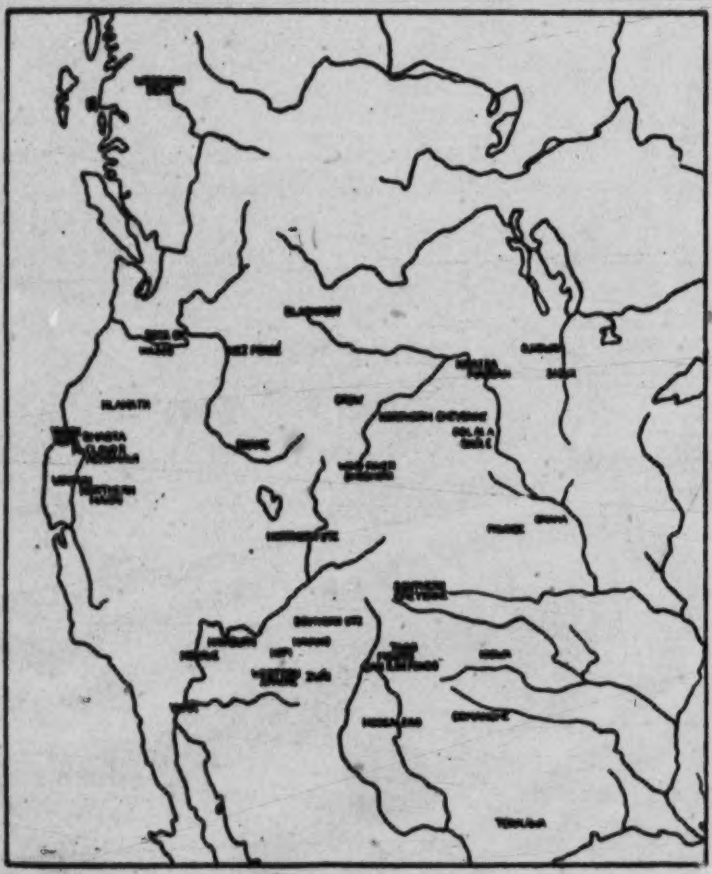

Fig. 29. The Distributionsof the Grooved Arrowshaft.

1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

171 291 301 Strings of jinglers or rattlers are hung from the belts of White Mountain Apache and Havasupai women. They are also referred to in myths of the Shivwits Paiute, Wind River Shoshoni, and Comanche.[1]

●102 171 291

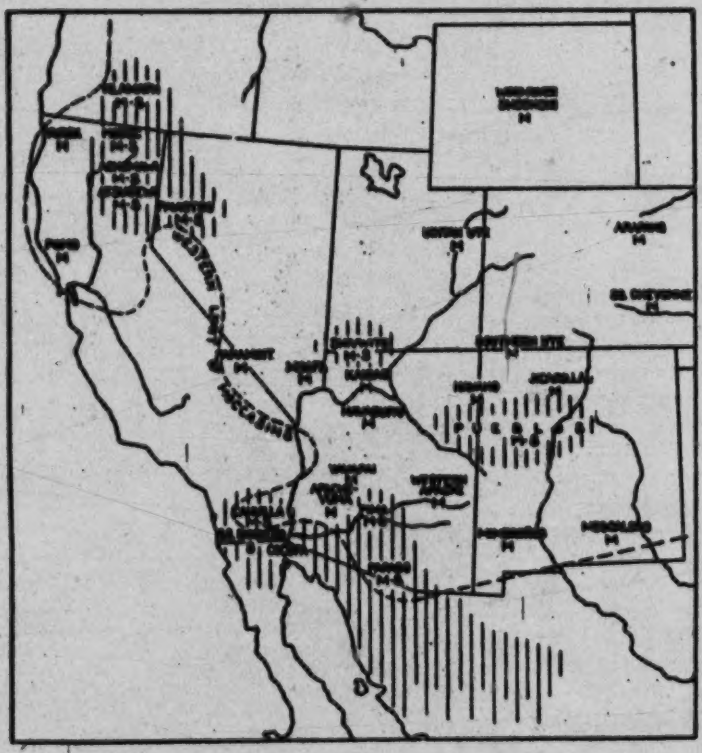

Fig. 48. The Distribution of Moccasins and Sandals in the Southwest, Basin, and Californian Areas. Shaded areas denote sandals.

171 291 [175] The moccasin is widely used in the Southwest but there is reason to believe that, like the Plains shirt and woman's dress, it is of recent introduction. At least the Pueblos, like the Pima and Papago, used sandals at the Spanish advent.

Moccasins are everywhere of the hard sole, two-piece variety. In the area at large they have been noted for the Wind River Shoshoni

[1] Lowie, (5), 140; St. Clair and Lowie, 279.

1: Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

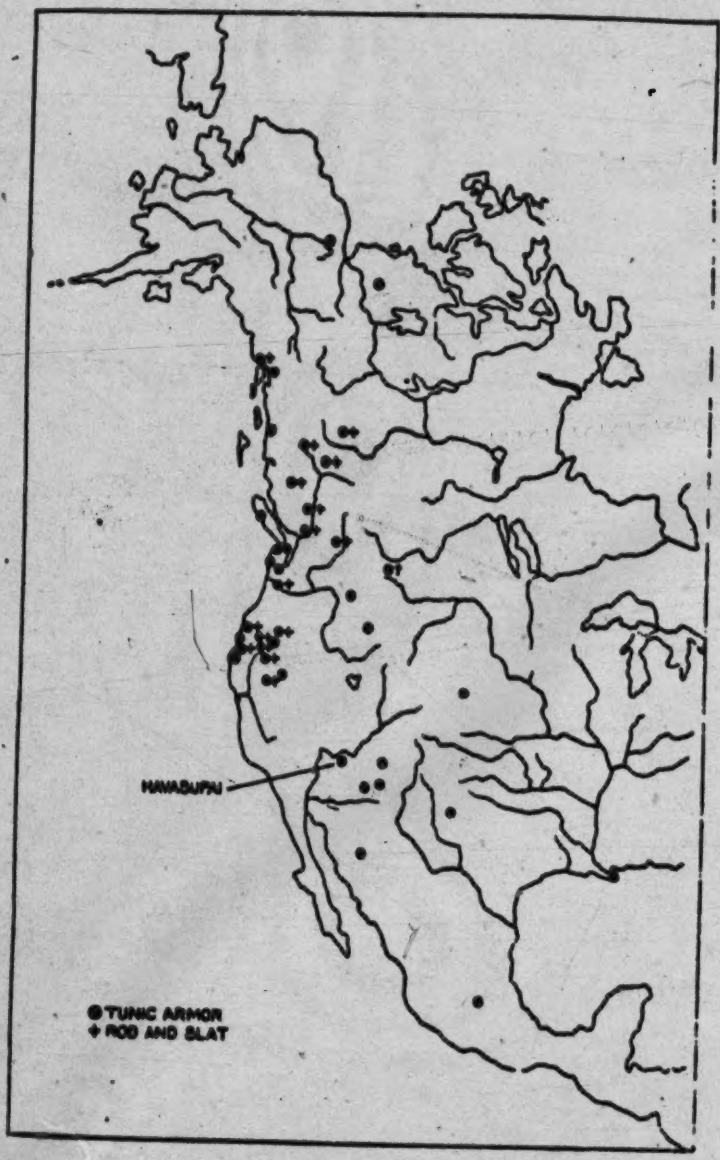

Fig. 81. Distribution of Tunic, Rod, and Slat Armor in North America.

1: Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

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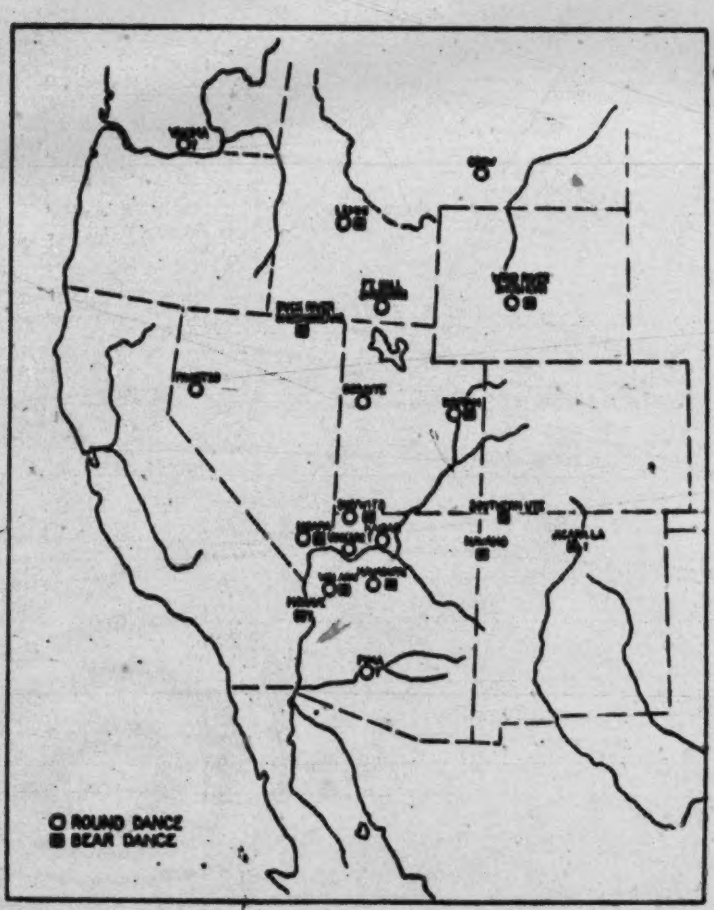

Fig. 53. Distribution of the Round and Bear or Mohave Dances.

1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

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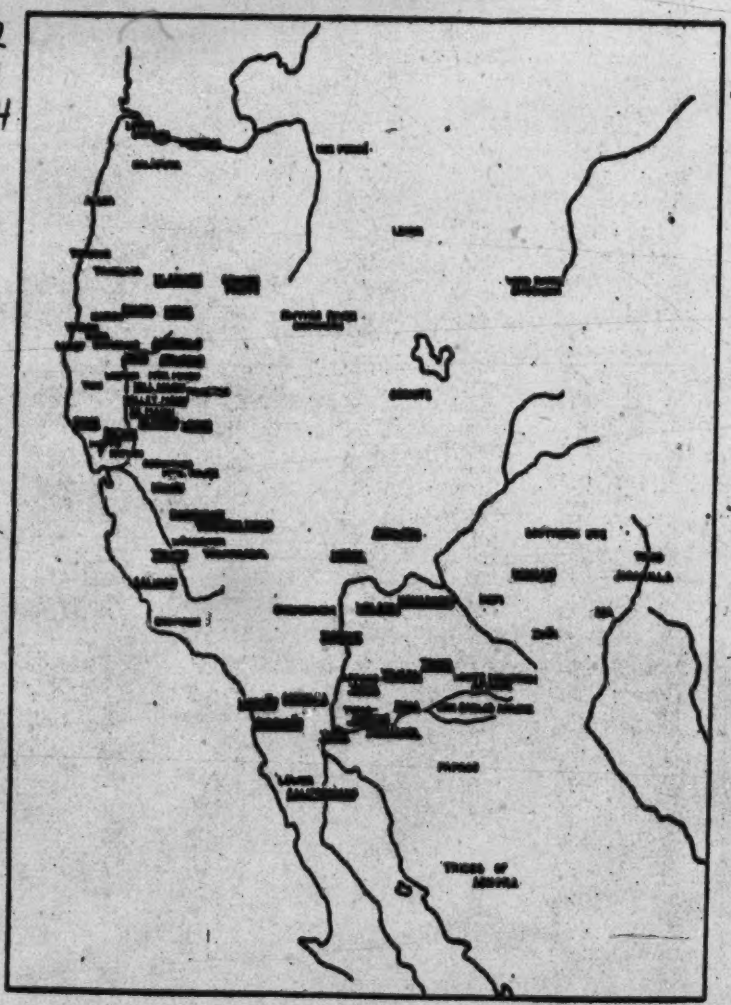

Fig. 84. Distribution of Cremation and Burial. Cremation occurs where names are underscored; cases where both practices occur (or where the evidence conflicts) are lightly underscored.

1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
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Fig. 88. Distribution of Cradles in the Southwest and Basin-Plateau Areas. Californian sitting cradle and Northwest trough form omitted.

1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928

NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14

Havasupai

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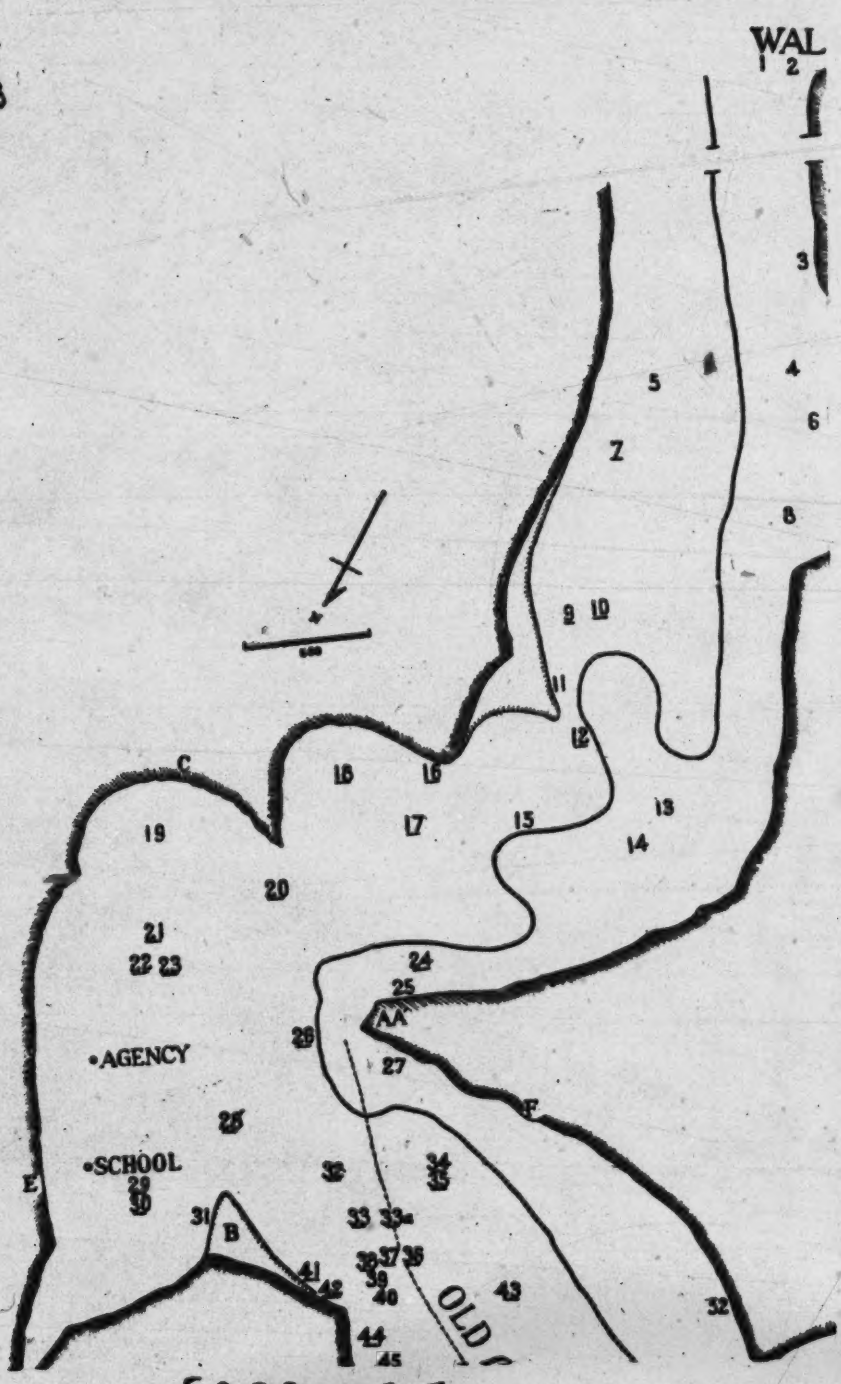

[p. 392 - C]

1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928

NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14

Havasupai

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[p. 392 - C-2]

1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

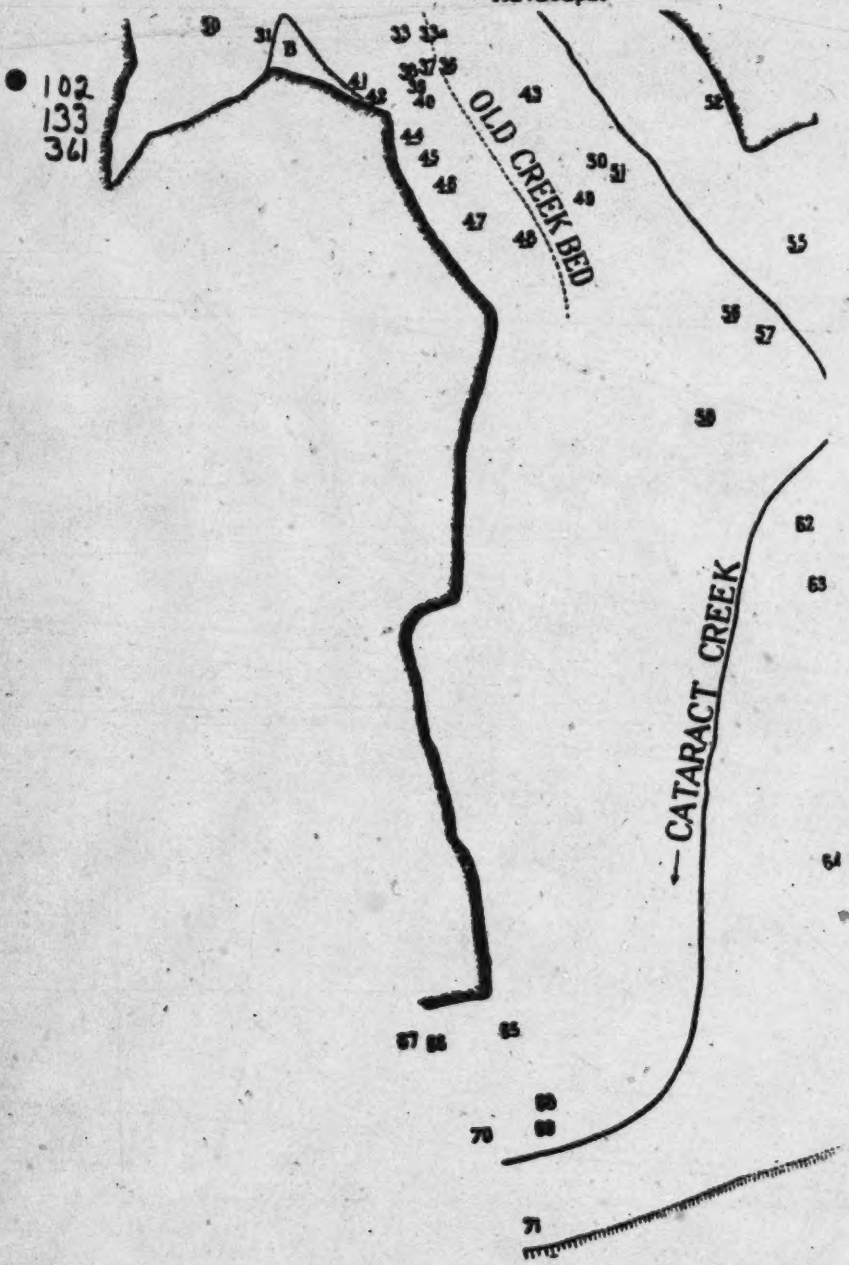

Fig. 88. Map of Camps in the Havasupai Village, Cataract

[p. 392 c-3]

1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

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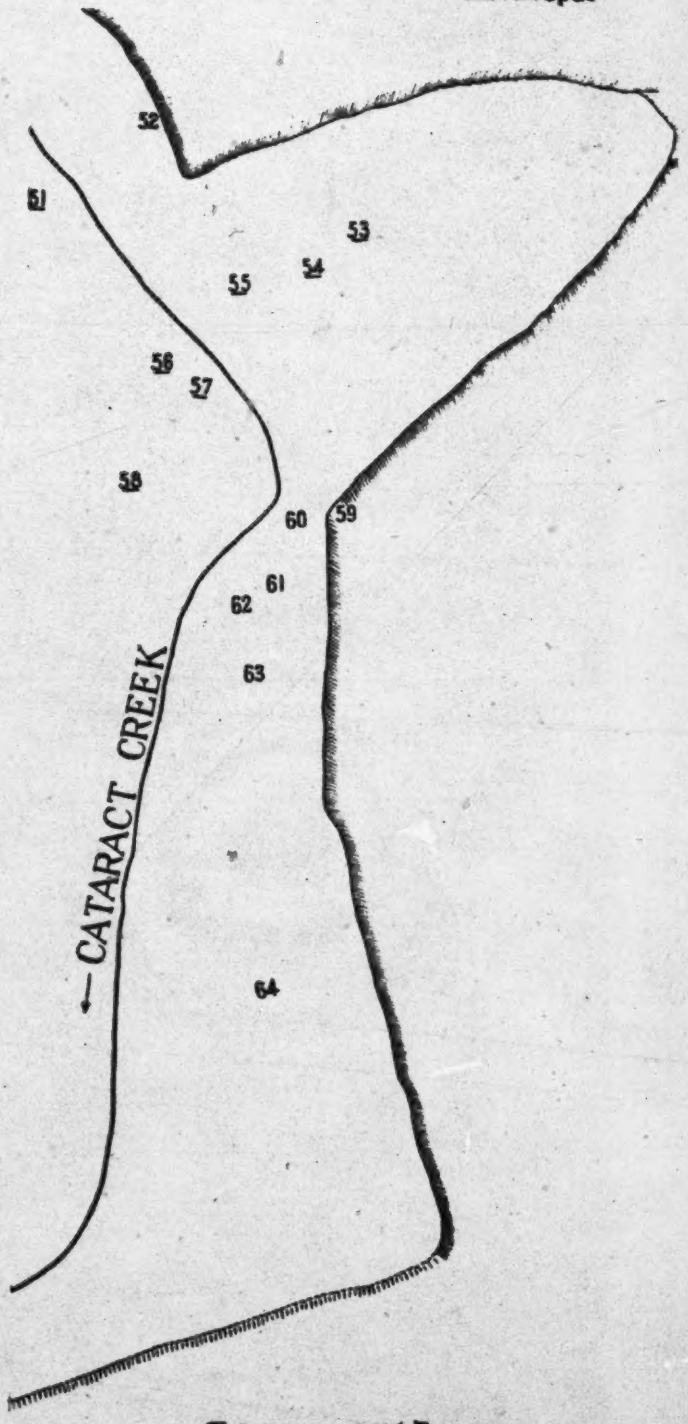

[p. 392 c-4]

the Havasupai Village, Cataract Canyon.

2:Iliff Y-5 (ca.1901) 1954 NT14 Pierson Yumans NT14
Havasupai

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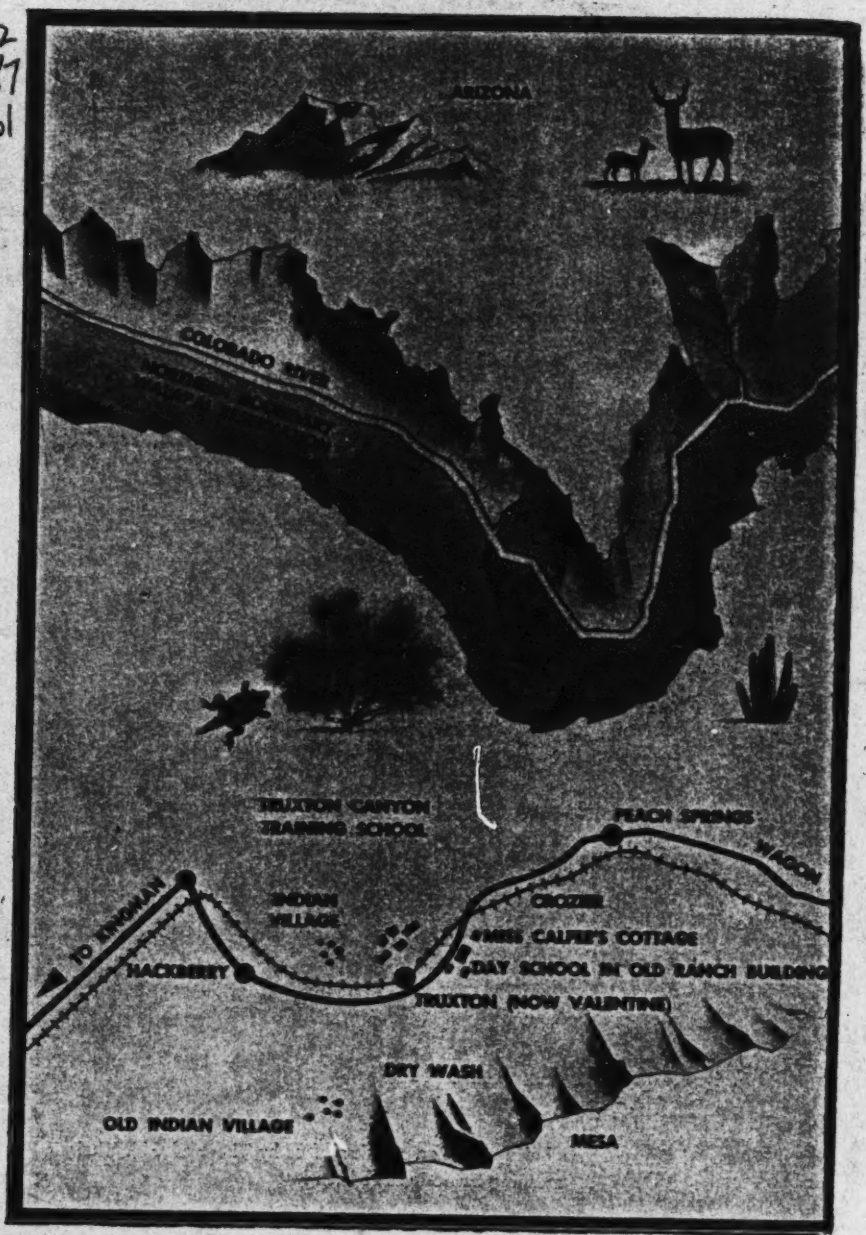

[p.116H]

2:HH Y-5 (ca. 1961) 1964 NT14 Historic Tuweap NT14
Havasupai

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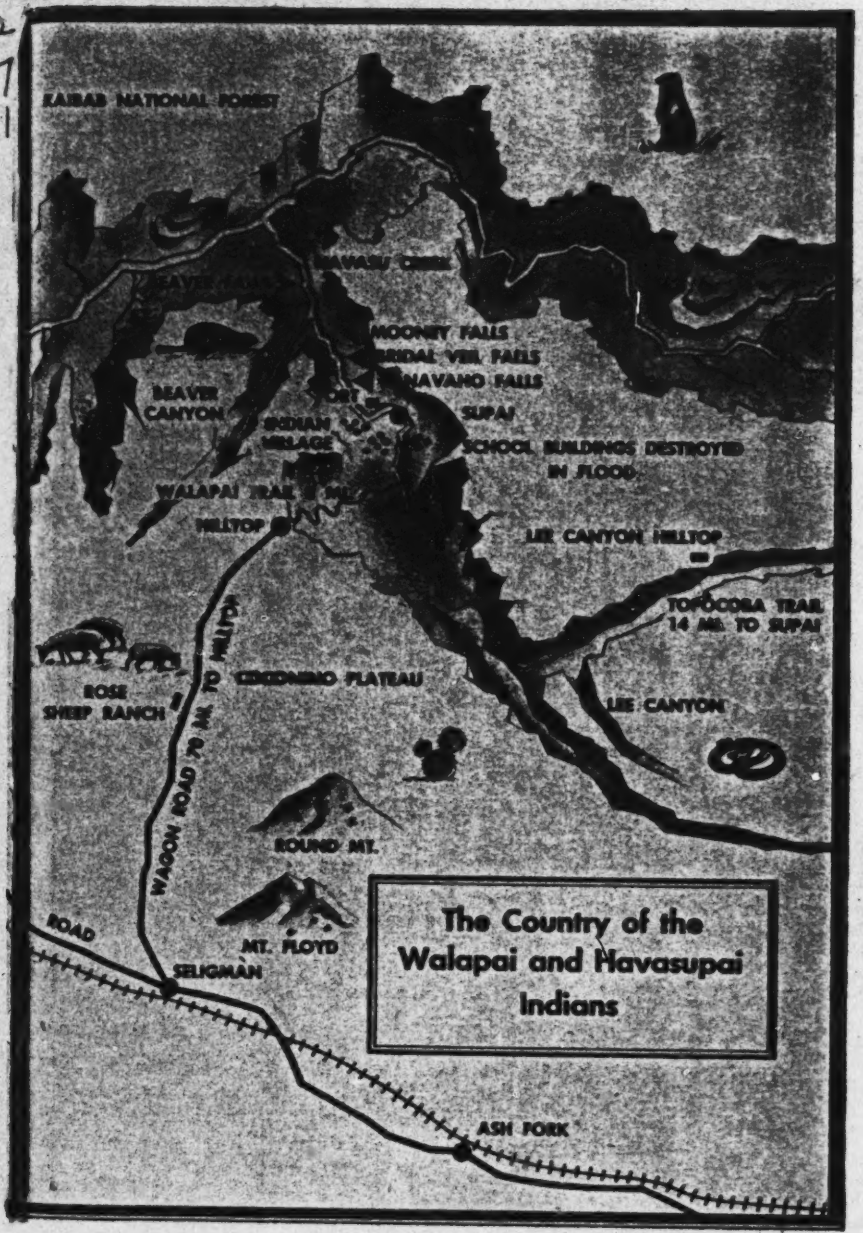

[p. 116 I]

4: Smithson E-5 (1951-1958) 1959 NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

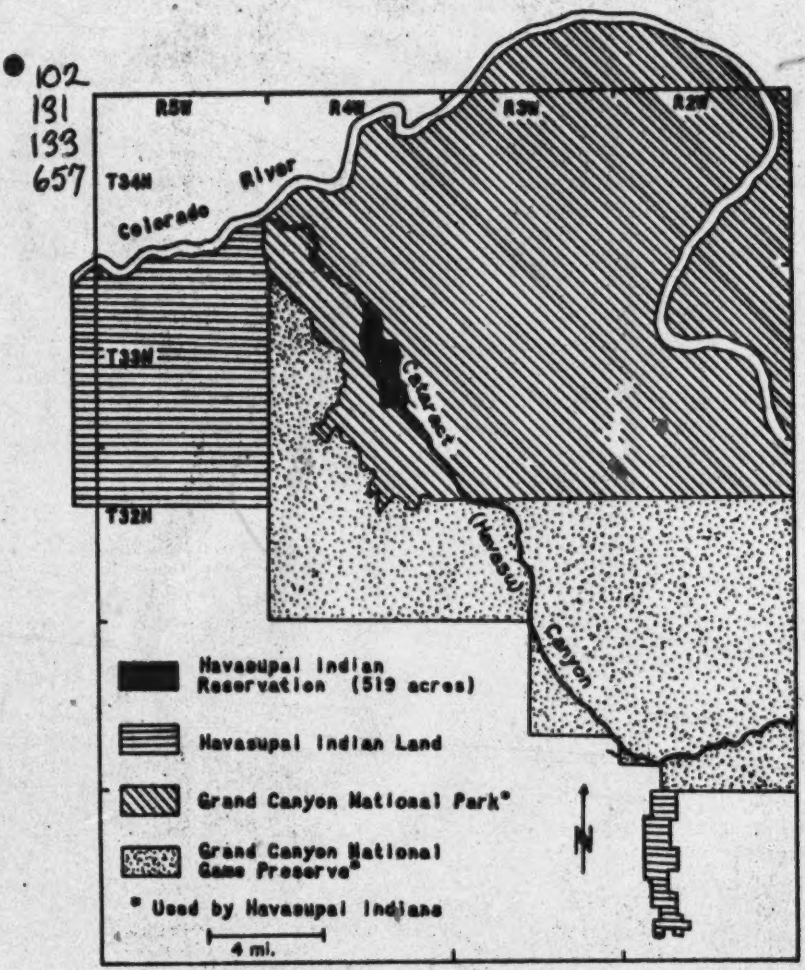

Fig. 3. Havasupai Indian Reservation and other lands in relation to National Park and National Game Preserve boundaries.

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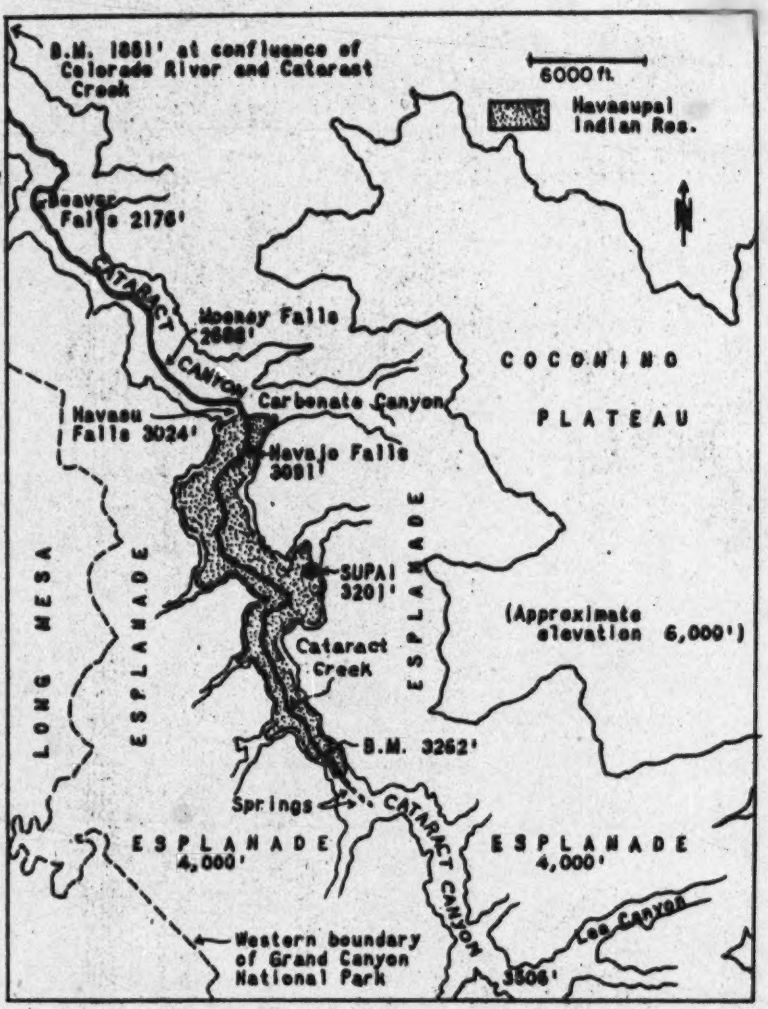

Fig. 4. Havasupai Indian Reservation in relation to topography of Cataract (Havasu) Canyon, showing elevations from the Coconino Plateau to the Colorado River.

4: Smithson E-5 (1951-1958) 1959 NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

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Fig. 5. Sketch showing Havasupai Indian Reservation in relation to topography.

6: Schwartz A-5 (1953)1956
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

THE HAVASUPAI 600 A.D.—1955 A.D.: A SHORT CULTURE HISTORY

By DOUGLAS W. SCHWARTZ

THE HAVASUPAI are a tribe of Yuman-speaking Indians who now live at the bottom of Cataract Creek Canyon, a side branch of northwestern Arizona's Grand Canyon (Spier 1928). When they were first discovered, in 1776 by an exploring Franciscan priest, they were leading an economically double life. In the spring and summer they irrigated corn and bean fields from an ever-flowing spring of clear blue-green water, while during the winter they migrated up to the plateau,

FIG. 1
Map of Arizona showing the distribution of prehistoric cultures (After Colton).